The Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1874. NUMBER 1.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

SENATE.

Senate called to order at the usual hour.

Journal of Monday read and approved.

Claims and Memoriale.

Mr. Busbee, certain claims against the State to defray the expenses incurred in the burial of the late Gov. Tod R. Caldwell. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a memorial from certain portions of the citizens of New Hanover county, praying against the formation of the new county of New Hanover. Refe red.

Mr. Cantwell, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, inviting the attention of our Congressmen to the importance of uniting the inland water system of North Carolina by a canal, and continuing the same along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast to the Mississippi river.

Resolutions.

House resolution in relation to the civil rights bill—being the bill introduced in the House on the 19th of November by Mr. Paul B. Means, and passed by that body.

Mr. Cantwell introduced a substitute (published in the News some two weeks since) which expresses the belief that the civil rights measure now pending before the National Congress is a just and wise measure, and the only proper or possible solution of this dangerous and distracting question, which has already occupied the full share of the attention of the country."

Mr. Cantwell advocated for the space of two hours and ten minutes his substitute.

At the expiration of two hours and ten minutes, Mr. Cantwell asked the courtesy of the Senate to adjourn until to-morrow, as he was somewhat exhausted from speaking, and therefore moved that the Senate adjourn until tomorrw at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Busbee moved that the Senate adjourn until 7½ o'clock to-night, because the gentleman stated he was broken down, and he desired to give him time to rest.

Mr. Cantwell stated that the gentleman was mistaken; he had not stated that he was broken down.

Mr. Busbee—"I understood the gentleman to say that his 'argument had broken him down.'" [Laughter.]

The Senate refused, and the Senator continued his argument.

Mr. Standford moved to adjourn until 3.30 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Peebles moved to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow. Lost

Mr. Standford's motion to adjourn until 3½ o'clock this afternoon prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3½ o'clock the Senate re-assembled when Mr Cantwell resumed his remarks, and for one hour and a half continued in advocacy of his substitute. He claimed that the Republican party was the champion of human rights. The enfranchisement of the negro had been productive of civility, peace and good breeding; nothing had done so much for order and peace in North Carolina.

Mr. Linney replied briefly to his remarks, when the substitute of Mr. Cantwell was lost and the bill as passed the House passed the Senate by a party vote.

Senate adjourned until to-morrow 11 a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Speaker Robinson.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, of the city.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Petitions.

A petition from sheriffs concerning fees, &c. Referred.

Bills Introduced.

A bill to repeal sections 5 and 6 chapter 2, of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

A bill to give compensation to sheriffs for bringing convicts to the Penitentiary. Referred,

A bill to amend section 17, chapter 112, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

Resolutions.

A resolution of instruction to committee on claims in regard to expenses incurred in the burial of the late Governor Caldwell. Referred.

A resolution asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure a repeal of the last clause of the bankrupt law. Referred.

A resolution to raise a commission on the State debt.

A resolution in relation to the public debt. Referred.

Calendar.

House bill to amend section 27, chap. 31, Battle's Revisal for the more effectual punishment of concealing the birth of children, introduced by Mr. Glenn, passed its several readings.

House bill providing for the enforcement of decrees in equity prior to the law of 1806, taken up and discussed.

House resolution in regard to the death of the late Governor Tod. R. Caldwell, was, on motion of Mr. Walter of Richmond, postponed to Friday, and made the special order for that day at 12 o'clock.

House bill amending Battle's Revisal and the code of civil procedure in regard to court costs, in cases of assaults and battery, and other cases, passed its reading.

House bill amending Battle's Revisa in regard to sealed instruments, the provisions of which makes the law the same as it is under the old revised code, passed its readings.

House bill to amend Battle's Revisal in regard to the public printing, provided that the work be put out to the lowest bidder, etc., taken up and discussed.

Mr. Richardson moved to refer the bill to the committee on Printing.

The motion prevailed by 70 ayes to 21 nays.

The Senate bill to amend the law establishing a Bureau of Immigration, providing for the appointment of Col. Jno. D. Whitford and E. R. Lyles, Esq. on said Board, passed its readings and ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

SENATE.

Senate called to order by the President.

Bills.

Mr. Parrish, a bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Refers to the serving of summons. Referred.

Mr Kerr, a bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Refers to County Commissioners. Referred.

Tucker, colored, a bill to separate the white and colored departments, or the management of the same, of the same, of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum of this State, accompanied with a petition. Referred.

Mr. Peebles, a bill to require all foreign fire insurance companies operating in the State to deposit certain good bonds as a security to their policy holders. Referred.

Special Order,

being the Usury Bill, was postponed until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

Calendar.

Resolution concerning the importance of uniting the inland water system of North Carolina by a canal. Adopted.

Bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Requires every Sheriff and Constable to serve all summons under certain penalties. Adopted.

House resolution in relation to the Centennial was concurred in.

House amendment to bill for the general Sheriff's relief, granting until the 1st of January, 1877, to collect arrears of taxes, was considered, and the Senate refused to concur in said amendment.

Bill concerning Constables, giving them jurisdiction throughout the county to serve notices. Passed.

Bill making it a felony for any person to misapply the bonds, securities and other property and effects of the State, passed its last reading.

Bill for the better protection of females. Punishes any person who may use any language charging a woman with incontinency. A discussion of some length was had on a motion of Mr. Linney to limit the time of prosecuting the offender to six months after the use of the language. Lost.

Mr. Cooke, of Franklin, moved an amendment, that the said prosecution should not be instituted except at the request of the party injured. Adopted

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour. Speaker in the Chair.

Resolutions.

By Mr. Staples, a resolution requesting the Supreme Court to furnish to this General Assembly their opinion in regard t othe constitutionality and stability of the Constitutional Amendments. Read and referred.

Bills.

By Mr. Finger, a bill to amend chap. 15, of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Patton, to amend an act in regard to the sale of spirituous liquors in certain localities.

Calendar.

House bill to provide for the payment of overseers of public roads. Tabled.

House resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure an appropriation for the benefit of depositors in the Freedmen's Banks of this State. Tabled.

Rules Suspended.

On motion of Mr. Staples the rules were suspended and his resolution requesting the Supreme Court to furnish to this General Assembly their opinion in regard to the constutionality of the constitutional amendments was taken up and passed. The resolutions reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of 1872–'73 submitted to the people of North Carolina for ratification certain amendments of the State; and

Whereas, at a special meeting held for that purpose in August 1873, the said amendments were ratified by a majority of the votes cast for that purpose; and

Whereas, grave doubts are entertained by a large number of persons, and among them some of the most prominent lawyers in the State as to the validity and constitutionality of said amendments, owing to alleged irregularity of proceedings on the part of the General Assembly, and

Whereas, it is important and necessary that immediate action should be taken by the present General Assembly with regard to the alteration and amendment of the present constitution, in such mann r as to adopt it to the wants and demands of the people; and,

Whereas, it is the desire and earnest wish of the General Assembly to do everything within its power to relieve the people of the State and give them wholesome and effective legislation, by reducing expenses and reforming abuses in every department of the State Government; and

Whereas, under the present constitution this General Assembly is unable to carry into execution to the fullest extent its purposes of re'renchment and reform; therefore,

Be it resolved by the house of representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Honorable, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, be, and they hereby are most respectfully solicited to submit to the General Assembly at as early a day as shall be practicable and convenient to them, their opinion on the validity and constitutionality of the amendments hereinbefore alluded to, to the end that this General Assembly may not be delayed in making such provision in the alteration and amendments of the Constitution as may be necessary, and most conducive to the welfare of the people.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Attorney General, with the request that he present the same to the Supreme Court immediately upon its assembling at the January term next.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1874.

SENATE.

Reports were made from a number of Standing committees.

Bills.

A bill to amend chapter 138, sec. 1, laws of 1853–'74. Referred.

A bill to amend Battles Revisal. Referred.

Resolutions.

House resolution asking the State Geologist to report the manner in which the $5,000 per annum, appropriated to that department for the year 1873–'74, have been disbursed. Concurred in.

Special Order.

Bill requiring Justices of the Peace to give bond.

Mr. C. M. Cooke moved an amendment to make the bond $250.

A long discussion followed the introduction of this bill, which was engaged in by Messrs. Linney, Cooke, Warring, McElroy, Latham, Love, French and Morehead.

The previous question being ordered, the amendment of Mr. Cooke to require a bond of $265 was adopted.

The bill as amended by Mr. Cooke was adopted by the following vote—ayes 26; nays 19.

Calendar.

Bill to prevent the sale of cotton in small quantities between sunset and sunrise.

The amendment to include the sale of leaf tobacco within the same hours was not adopted.

The bill passed its third reading by ayes 39 to 3 nays, Messrs. Holton, N. S. Cook and Mabson, voting in the negative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills.

A bill to exempt ministers of the gospel from service on the public roads.

A bill to lay off and construct a road from Boone, in Watauga county, to the Caldwell and Watauga turnpike, Referred.

A bill to amend an act passed 11th of February, 1874. Referred.

A bill to amend chapter 270, section 91, laws of 1868 and 1869, as brought forward in Battle's Revisal, chapter 78, section 82. Referred.

A bill to exempt from taxation all wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco. Referred.

A bill to amend section 1, chapter 48, of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

A bill to amend section 150, chapter 32, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

A bill in relation to costs in trial and criminal actions. Referred.

A bill to amend sub division 2, sec. 35, chap. 68, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

A bill to amend an act passed the 16th day of February, 1875.

A bill in relation to Roads, Ferries and Bridges. Referred.

Calendar.

House bill for the benefit of small farmers was taken up and discussed.

Rules Suspended.

House bill to amend chap. 105, laws of 1872–'73, in relation to homestead exemptions, was taken up and passed. The provisions of the bill is to prevent the re-allotment of the homestead where the same has been laid off by the Sheriff.

Miscellaneous.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting to the House, the House bill extending the time of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, with amendments from the Senate. The House refused to receve, whereupon a message was sent to the Senate asking for a Conference Committee.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

SEANTE.

Mr. Busbee presented a memorial from the Sheriffs of the State in regard to fees. Referred.

Mr. Busbee, a bill to protect the birds of North Carolina. Prevents the killing of any wild bird or fowl between the first day of April and the first day of September.

Mr. Marler, a bill preventing the teaching of white children to colored persons. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill, accompanied with a memorial from the workmen of Wilmington, amending the lien law so as to allow six months instead of 30 days, in which said law can be enforced. Referred.

Bill to amend Battle's Revisal, regarding the retailing of ardent spirits. Provides that any person retailing spirits in small quantities in any other manner than is prescribed by law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Passed.

Bill reported from the Judiciary Committee amending the law regarding the registration of deeds, The bill places deeds and agreements to convey land upon the same footing as deeds of trust and mortgages, and provides that as against creditors and purchasers for a valuable consideration, they shall be good but from the registration. Mr. Cooke proposed to amend by adding the words "without notice" after the word "consideration."

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill, with amendments, was recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Albright, the bill relating to the compensation of County Treasurers, was considered; the same to be fixed by County Commissioners, not to exceed 1½ per cent on monies received and 1½ per cent. on monies paid out. Passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A petition from citizens of Swansboro township, Onslow county, asking the repeal of the prohibition law for said township. Referred.

A petition in relation to the salaries and fees of Sheriffs. Referred.

A resolution in regard to the salary of Judge McKoy, of the Third Judicial District. Referred.

A resolution asking our Congressmen to secure a law for the repeal of the tax on brandy made from fruit. Referred.

A bill in regard to Insurance Companies. Referred.

A bill for the protection of birds. Referred.

A bill to repeal chapter 116, laws of 1871–'72. Referred.

Rules Suspended.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the right of the Representative from Carteret, Mr. Oaksmith, to his seat on this floor, was read. The report is quite voluminous, containing the examination in full of all the evidence taken by the Committee. The report closed with an expression of opinion to the effect that the Committee were clearly satisfied that Mr. Oaksmith was fairly entitled to his seat.

The vote was taken and the report was unanimously adopted.

At 12 o'clock the bill to amend the charter of the Carolina Central Railway was taken up. The provisions of this bill were given a few days ago, therefore we will not repeat.

Mr. McRae said he was aware of the fact that when bills of this character were brought before the House, members generally regarded them with extreme caution and suspicion. He was pleased to see it, but he would endeavor to show that this bill only contemplated to advance the interest of the State of North Carolina in its great work of internal improvement. He said he was in no wise interested, as his section was far remote from this line of railway, but as North Carolina, identified with its every interest, he would certainly favor any proposition from a foreigner who came of his own accord to aid in building up the material interest of the State.

Mr. Tate said that the Senate had appointed a committee of investigation into the affairs of this railroad; certain charges of a grave character had been preferred against the parties that desired legislation, and he thought it highly improper in this House to pass upon the legislation proposed until the result of that committee was known. He therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 1st Monday in February, and be made the special order for 12 o'clock on that day.

Mr. McRae opposed the motion to postpone. He thought that foreigners who come within our borders with heavy capital to invest in aid of Internal Improvements should receive every consideration at our hands. These parties who had already invested millions for this purpose desired this needed legislation at once.

Mr. Richardson favored the bill as it was and opposed any postponement.

After further discussion the vote was taken Mr. Tate's motion to postpone prevailed.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1874.

SENATE.

Senate called to order at 11 a. m., President Armfield in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rich, of this city.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill in relation to the original plan of the town of Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill for the better government and regulation of the city of Wilmington and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill to authorize the city of Wilmington to issue bonds, to run 20 years, bearing 7 per cent. interest. Referred.

A bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Relates to prosecutions in certain cases. Referred

A bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Refers to witnesses. Referred.

A bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Refers to giving notices at Courthouses and other places in certain cases, and to the keeping of gates across public roads. Referred.

Mr. Graham, a resolution requesting information from the Governor concerning the State's interests in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Adopted.

Calendar.

Bill to extend the laborer's and mechanics lien law to 60 days failed to pass its second reading.

Bill repealing the law of 1873–'74 giving unlimited jurisdiction to magistrates in certain cases.

Much discussion arose on this bill which was pretty generally engaged in.

Mr. Busbee called the previous question.

The bill failed to pass by a vote of 2 ayes, 40 nays, Messrs. Bell and Kerr voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Albright called up bill for the relief of the W. & W. R. R. Company. It was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Bill to pay Solicitors $10 for each conviction in cases of felony was considered.

Messrs. Waddell, Morehead and Waring favored this bill, and Messrs. Latham and Williamson opposed it upon the ground that this was no time to increase salaries.

Pending the discussion of this bill, the

Special Order

was considered, being the House resolutions (published in our House reports yesterday) in the memory of the late Governor Tod R. Caldwell.

Mr. Cantwell paid a warm eulogy to the memory of the deceased, to his private character and public worth.

He was followed by Mr. Waring, advocating the adoption of the resolution.

Resolutions concurred in, and the Senate adjourned in respect to the deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour. Speaker in the chair.

Introduction of Bills.

A bill to amend chap. 137, sec. 1 laws of 1873-74. Referred.

A bill to amend chap 117, sections 21, 22 and 23 of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

Calendar.

Senate bill to amend sec. 6, chap. 91, of Battle's Revisal, was taken up and passed its readings.

Senate bill to amend chapter 27, laws of 1873–'74, passed its readings. The bill continues in force the act named for two years.

Senate resolution to raise a joint standing committee on Battle's Revisal, laid on the table.

Rules Suspended.

On motion of Mr. Oaksmith, the rules were suspended and his resolution asking Congress to repeal the law providing for the tax on issues of State Banks was taken up.

This resolution is the same in substance as the one offered by Mr. Tate, provides for a repeal of the tax on issues of State Banks, thereby placing State Banks on the same footing with National Banks.

Mr. Pinnix offered an amendment, charging the phraseology, but not altering the original intent of the bill, which was accepted.

The substitute of Mr. Boyd was adopted, but on motion of Mr. Pinnix, it was reconsidered and lost.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, and the resolution of Mr. Oaksmith was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McIver, the substitute for the resolution in relation to the Freedman's Savings Bank, was taken up

Mr. McIver said the substitute was for the relief of a number of good colored citizens of the State, and he thought it eminently proper in the General Assembly, composed of white men and Democrats to pass the substitute.

Miscellaneous.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, recommending that additional room be provided for the penitentiary convicts and the necessary appropriation for their maintainance, etc. On motion of Mr. McRae, the message was transmitted to the Senate with a proposition to print

Several messages were received from the Senate, transmitting a number of bills and resolutions, asking the concurrence of the House in the same.

Adjourned.

"She dyed for me," said the young husband when he beheld her dark locks gradually returning to their original red.

VARIETIES.

Social ostracism is very unsocial.

It is better to be useful than rich.

A fast musician—One who plays too *forte*.

No church is to weak to take up a collection.

With hungry men, meal times are the best times.

No Chinaman has ever yet become a book agent.

A mother-in-law in the house is a well-spring of jawy.

Time will only hang up his scythe when he is no mower.

"The Beautiful Blue Danube" is a muddy, yellow fraud.

Jonah was a stranger among whales, and they took him in.

At Pekin, Ill., you can Pekin to eighty-seven larger-beer saloons.

When was the greatest freak of nature? When Mary had a little lamb.

What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.

Snails are to be taxed in Paris, which will make them go still more slowly.

The elephant is said to be dying out; so you'd better go and see it at once.

A large sale of long horns is reported in Kentucky. Where arr the crusadsrs?

John C. Calhoun has been arrested in Memphis for wearing somebody else's trousers.

If you want to feel warm all througt give some poor family the means to keep warm.

Texas has a town called Lovelady. Old maids are inquiring about the climate there.

A Minnesota man makes the winter seem short by giving his note payable in the spring.

Governor Peck, of Vermont, is a bachelor. Marrying would make half a bushel of him.

The meanest man in the world is the fellow who knows where Charley Ross is and will not tell,

Mercy Consolation Smith, is Fort Wayne's handsomest girl. Mercy will no doubt be a Consolation to some fellow.

Monkeys never grow older in expression. A young monkey looks exactly like his grandpapa melted up and born over again.

A father at Dubuque makes his children address him as follows, for instance: "Most respected and revered father, I'll take another tater."

The Toledo *Herald* hopes, if Kalakaua sells his kingdom to the United States, he will buy a suit of clothes. He owns a shirt now

Colorado started a college a few weeks ago, and up to date its inmates consists of one woman, three Indians, a buffalo calf a Professor of Botany.

A Rhode Island man carries $200,000 life insurance, and if he even takes cold in the head, the companies rush down three or four doctors to feel his pulse.

When a young man in Charleston, S. C., saves the daughter of a millionaire from drowning, he is presented with a pair of kip boots having red tops.

It is said that bleeding a partially blind horse at the nose will restore him to sight; so much for the horse. To open a man's eyes you must bleed him in the pocket.

A man had better have a millstone tied to his neck and be cast into the sea, than to promise to marry a Texas girl and then refuse. The whole country turns out to hunt him, and he is generally left to grow up with a tree.

"Everything goes wrong," says an Illinois farmer, wiping his eyes. "The grrsshoppers cum, the hired man broke his leg, wife died, the barn burned, and I've rid for three days and can't find a woman who wants to marry."

The poor ye have always with ye; and Garibaldi has an income of $6,000 a year, Hans Christian Anderson is well provided for; and the unprotected heathen of the Cannibal Islands use their moral pocket-handkerchiefs mostly for scoop-nets.

A minister approached a mischievous urchin about twelve years old, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, thus addressed him: "My son, I believe the devil has got hold of you." "I believe he has too," was the significant reply of the urchin.

Mark Twain, a few months after his first bady was born, was holding it on his knee. His wife said: "Now confess, Samuel, that you love the child." "I can't do that," replied the humorist, "but am willing to admit that I respect the little thing for its father's sake."

While T. D, Jones was in Columbus, modelling his bust of Chase, a young man of the Sparkler order of architects approached him one night at a social gathering with the following inquiry: "Er-er—say! er-er so you're the man-er—that makes mud heads, ain't you?" "Yes," said old Tom, blandly; "do you want a new one?"

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We present, in another column, that portion of the President's annual message which relates to Southern affairs. We invite to it the careful attention of all considerate citizens. Its statement of facts, we take it, will not be questioned, and its inferences and suggestions are such as ought to commend themselves to the judgment of all right-thinking and well-intentioned people. The whole is at once an answer, and a rebuke, to the flagitious misrepresentation which a portion of the Southern press, and the agents of the Associated Press, have thrown around occurrences in the reconstructed States. Whenever the history of this part of the country, during the period of reconstruction, is candidly written, it will be a record of organized resistance to law, of crimes most infamous, of gigantic prevarications of current events, of calumnies most atrocious, of judicial tribunals overslaughed and powerless, of county and city authorities defied by mobs, of State governments unlawfully seized by armed bands, and their officials hurled from their stations, all proceeding under the pretext of remedying alleged evils or official misdemeanors, and neither reprehended nor rebuked. Whoever has contributed to the coloring of this repulsive picture will now have the satisfaction of knowing that, in an official document addressed to the Legislature of the nation, a refutation has been given to their perversions, and the facts correctly set forth. There is, indeed, an approach to cruelty in the cool and well-weighed sentences in which the President places before the eyes of the nation this brief and terrible record.

And it is time that the mind of the people should be disabased of the impression that there is any valid excuse for the crimes which have been perpetrated by the opponents of the reconstructed governments of the South. It is time that the constantly-reiterated perversions which have been put forth by the opponents of reconstruction be corrected, and that the public arirve at an intelligent understanding of Southern affairs. When that state of things is brought about, it will be understood as well at the North as it now is in the secret conclaves of the "White Brotherhood." It will then be known that all the Southern troubles have been produced by a well-defined and organized purpose on the part of the old leaders to recover lost power at all hazards.

THE VICKSBURG SLAUGHTER.

We have carefully examined the details of the Vicksburg troubles, a reported through various dispatches and correspondents; and after making all proper allowances for prejudice and passion, we are most positive in our conclusion that there has been perpetrated a most barbarous and brutal slaughter of colored men by the whites of Vicksburg; which is but another evidence of the determined destruction of the blacks by the White Leaguers and Democrats of the Gulf States.

This will be denied, of course, and all sorts of stories of insurrection, of riot and pillage will be put forth in justification of this cowardly act. But it is a repetition of many others of a similar character, and we are satisfied that an investigation of this unfortunate affair will demonstrate the whole truth of our charges. The General Government must give adequate protection to the blacks of the South,—she cannot, and should not, shirk this responsibility. The Constitution and the people demand it

Let Congress appoint a committee of investigation who will give the country the *facts* in this matter.

OF COURSE the Democratic papers are profoundly gratified at the conduct of the mob at Vicksburg in driving out the county officials by force. We suppose that manner of proceeding must be right, since our Democratic friends think so; but we submit that we rather have a liking to seeing things done at least under the cover of legal process. It occurs to us that if a hundred or so of the Wilmington brethren of these Vicksburg reformers should, some morning, become dissatisfied at the conduct of Sheriff Manning, or Judge Heaton, and should proceed to drive them out of the Court House, we should take the liberty of differing with them as to their way of doing it. But this is the new-fashioned style which seems to receive the countenance of our Democratic friends, and which, we suppose, will be adopted in full vigor, and not a little hat-swinging, in that serene millenium now predicted when the "tyrant" Grant goes out, and that venerable patriot, Allen, of Ohio, comes in.

"Where is parts unknown?" asks a correspondent. "Where they don't advertise.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

SENATE.

Senate called to order at the usual hour.

Unfinished Business.

being the consideration of the question to amend Battle's Revisal by paying Solicitors $10 in each case where a person shall be convicted of felony.

Bill failed to pass its last reading by the following vote: Ayes 12; nays 25.

Bills.

Mr. Hargrave, a bill to protect the birds of North Carolina, preventing the shooting or capturing the same in certain seasons of the year. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a bill for the better protection of gardens, orchards and fences. Referred.

Mr. Jernigan, a bill in regard to compromises. Referred.

Calendar.

House resolution petitioning Congress in favor of the depositors in this State who have lost by the Freedman's Saving Trust Company. Concurred in.

House bill to take jurisdiction from Magistrates in regard to fornication and adultery.

President Armfield, (Mr. Marler in the Chair) advocated the bill. He thought to allow magistrates jurisdiction of this offence would endanger the morals of the public more than anything we could do.

Mr. Armfield said that under this law charges may be brought for any violation of this law within the last two years, notwithstanding the same may have been dismissed from the Superior Courts within this time because of the passage of the law giving magistrates jurisdiction. Passed second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of the city.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Tate rose to a question of personal privilege and said:

In the *Sentinel* of Friday night appears a communication signed "A Member," which may work prejudice to the "Bill in relation to the Western North Carolina Railroad," by its injustice to me.

Not in my own defence, but to prevent injury to a measure which I believe to be in the public interest, and in behalf of an injured and suffering people, I make this statement.

Immediately after Gen. Lee's surrender, I was elected President of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., and rebuilt the portions destroyed by the United States Troops, in time to be removed by Provisional Governor Holden. Upon the election of Governor Worth in 1866, I was again made the President, and all went well till in 1868. Reconstruction and Gov. Holden took possession. *The Company was not then embarrassed with debt.*

In March, 1871, the Legislature, for reasons satisfactory to it, removed the State Directors and appointed others in their place. Gov. Vance, Judge Merrimon, Dr. McDowell and myself were Directors for the private stockholders. After much hesitation, I finally consented to again take the Presidency.

The company was owing large sums of money to contractors along its line, and its first mortgage bonds were all pledged in New York for loans amounting to $225,000 which were then falling due. The creditors in New York were about to sell these bonds to pay their claims. I hurried on there to see the creditors, to whom I paid some $12,000 and by giving my personal endorsements on the notes, secured an extension till after the meeting of the Legislaure.

A committee from our board informed the General Assembly of the condition of affairs, and I besought that body to take steps to protect the property and to relieve me as a security. Pending these efforts the notes again matured in New York, and notice was served upon me that the bonds would be sold at auction, and I held bound for the balance. Again I succeeded in obtaining a loan for thirty days, still hoping to get the aid of the State: but the Legislature refused. The North Carolina Railroad Company was applied to, and they would do nothing. The stockholders had been called together, but they could not or would not aid And finally the bonds were sold for the debts.

I gave several thousand dollars of my means, and two years of my time in efforts to protect the interests of the company, for which I have never received nor will I ever recover one farthing! My constituents are the chief stockholders in this unfortunate corporation, and knowing all the facts, have sent me here, without solicitation on my part, by the largest majority ever given a Repcsentative in their political history.

This House and a discriminating public will correctly determine the character of my service in behalf of my associates and the State.

Bills.

By Moore, colored, a bill to establish the county line between New Hanover and Brunswick counties. Referred.

Rules Suspended.

On motion of Mr. Finger, the rules were suspended and the bill empowering Notaries Public to take private examination of married women in certain cases, taken up and put on its passage.

Calendar.

House bill to repeal the resolution in regard to the printing of the North Carolina mannel, taken up discussed and passed its readings.

House bill for the speedy and economical execution of the public printing for the State of North Carolina, tabled.

Unfinished Business.

On motion of Mr. Oaksmith, his bill for the protection of the State's interest in railroads, taken from the calendar under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Barnett moved that the bill be referred to its appropriate committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Oaksmith said he hoped the gentleman would not take this snap judgment on a bill of so much importance. That on Wednesday next the stockholders of a certain railroad in which the State held an interest of $1,600,000 were ordered to meet and they early passage of the bill was necessary to protect the property of the State, &c

Mr. Barnett withdrew his motion, and the same was promptly renewed by Mr. Patton.

Mr. Oaksmith again explained the object of the bill as in nowise dangerous, and only sought to preserve and protect the State's interest in its public works.

Mr. Scott said, reflection having been made on him by the gentleman from Carteret, in referring to him as a director of the A. & N. C. Railroad in order to connect with another railroad scheme (on paper) and Gov. Caldwell in his wisdom removed from office the Board of Directors that were favoring the proposed scheme, which the gentleman from Carteret was the principal manipulator, and appointed a new Board of Directors, (one of whom he was which.) The Board of Directors ousted Stanley and elected Col. L. W. Humphrey President. The road was improving under his management and he thought that he would soon be able to increase its business capacity. He had already secured loans in person to pay off much of the indebtedness of the road, and had a safe proposition on foot to secure funds to pay off the accrued interest on the bonds which would be due in a few days. He regarded the gentleman's bill as exceedingly dangerous, though there was somethingly more in it than the House could now see, and hoped it would be committed.

The vote was taken and the motion of Mr. Patton prevailed.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874.

SENATE.

Senate called to order at 11 a. m., President Armfield in the Chair.

Bills.

Tucker, colored, a bill to provide for the pay of registrars, judges and inspectors of elections. Pays the registrars $1 per day and the judges and inspectors $2 per day for each day they may serve in such capacity. Referred.

Mr. Selby, a bill concerning pilots. Referred.

Mr. Morehead, a bill to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of this State. Restricts any action or debate upon the existing laws in regard to the homestead and personal exemptions, the mechanics' and laborers' lien and the rights of married women, as now secured by law, except that said Convention may recommend them, or either of them, to be enlarged, and may restrict the homestead and personal property exemptions to contracts. Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Mr. Mills, a bill to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of this State. [Has similar restrictions to the bill introduced by Mr. Morehead.] Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Mr. Marler a bill allowing any minister of the Gospel to vote at any township in which he may have resided thirty days prior to any election. Referred.

Mr. Jenkins, a bill to change the time of sales day, making it the first Mondays of each month. Referred.

Calendar.

Bill in relation to the indebtedness of the Insane Asylum—to pay to the said Asylum $7,800 to relieve it of indebtedness incurred above appropriations within the last two years.

Messrs. Mills, Waring and Standford, members of the committee on the Asylum, sustained the bill

Passed its third reading, Mabson only voting in the negative.

Bill in relation to the entering of vacant lands. Passed its third reading.

Bill making the office hours of the State Librarian from 9 a. m., to 2 p. m. Indefinitely postponed.

Miscellaneous.

A report was received from the Warden of the State penitentiary, in response to the Senate, stating that the convicts labored on an average 11½ hours every day of the year, except Sunday, and including the dinner hour.

Mr. Kerr moved the Senate recess on the 16th instant. Pending this motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Walker, of Richmon, from the Select Committee to examine into the charges against J. C. L. Harriss, etc., submitted a report of documentary evidence, etc., taken in the examination of Solicitor Harriss, alleged to have been derelict in his duty, etc. The report of the Committee says, that after strict trial a majority of the same find that the charges are not sufficient to warrant his impeachment.

Bills and Resolutions.

By Mr. Boyd, a resolution concerning the Centennial Universary of the Mecklenburg Declaration on the 20th of May. Calendar.

By Mr. Barnett, a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary Committee. Calendar.

By Mr. Gudger, a bill to repeal secs. 14, 15, 16 and 17, chap. 2, of Battle's Revisal, concerning Agricultural and Geological Surveyor.

By Mr. Spears, a bill to prevent burning turpentine, stills and fixtures.

By Mr. Means, a bill to repeal chap. 175, laws of 1871-72, as brought forward in Battle's Revisal, chap. 111, sec. 30 and 31, to give jurisdiction to chief officers of cities and towns within the corporate limits. Referred.

By Smith of Anson, a bill to amend sec. 15, chap. 64 Battle's Revisal, entitled Landlords and Tenants. Referred.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill in regard to writs of certiorari recordari and supersedeas. Referred.

By Mr. Walker, of Tyrell, a bill to amend and re-enact chap. 31, sec. 104, of the Revised Code, concerning appeals from Justices' Court. Referrred.

By Crews, colored, a bill for the better protection of hands on farms. Referred.

Bills Considered

On motion of Mr. Finger, his bill to amend chap. 12, Battle's Revisal, concerning building association, was taken up and passed under a suspension of the rules. The bill proposes to allow the issue, by these associations of a series of classes for stock.

The report of the Select Committee to examine into the charges against J. C. L. Harris, was read, and the report adopted.

House joint resolution, requiring the printing of captions of all laws passed by the General Assembly up to recess, was taken up under a suspension of the rules, and on motion of Mr. Walker of Richmond, passed its readings.

House bill for the better protection of orchards and gardens laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Oaksmith, his bill to protect the State's interests in railroads, was taken from the Committee on Internal Improvements, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Miscellaneous.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting quite a number of private bills passed by the House, asking whether or not due publication had been made of notice accordance with law for the introduction of said bills.

Mr. Speaker Robinson stated that this being a very novel proceeding on the part of the Senate, he would be pleased to hear from members of the legal profession on the subject and called on Messrs. Means, of Cabarrus, Walker, of Richmond, Pinnix, of Davidson, Staples, of Guilford, and other gentlemen of the legal profession as to their opinion in regard to the same.

Mr. Means first took the floor, and read the Constitution and law bearing upon the point, and gave his opinion explanatory thereof. He was followed by Messrs. Walker, Pinnix, Staples, Boyd and Moring.

On motion of Mr. Moring, the bills were returned to the Senate with such information as the House was in possession of in regard to the introduction of private bills.

Mr. Barnett gave notice that a bill will be introduced during the session of the Legislature, proposing to build a railroad from some point on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad *via* Roxboro, in Person county, to Greensboro, in Guilford county.

Adjourned.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW YORK.

In the Edna Dean Proctor libel suit against Frank D. Moulton, on the 10th, General Butler cross-examined Miss Proctor, and said that they had "no knowledge that this lady was guilty of anything; did not mean to aver it, and we will pay any reasonable expenses this lady may have been put to," whereupon Moulton was mulcted in the sum of $4,375.

A coffee and spice mill, in Duane street, was burned on the 10th. Loss, $60,000.

A New York dispatch, of the 10th, says: The ship Forfarshire, which arrived at Demarara on the 30th of October, from Calcutta, with coolies, had fifty-two deaths, from choleric diarrhea, on the passage. The ship Golden Fleece, which arrived at Trinidad, from India, with coolies, had twenty-seven deaths on the passage.

The Post, of the 11th, says: A distinct shock of an earthquake was felt at 10:30 o'clock last night, in the upper part of the city, all along the Hudson, up the Harlem road, at Stamford, Connecticut, and other places. Families were aroused from their beds, crockery shaken, &c.

The Tilton-Beecher case has been postponed to the first Monday in January. No decision has been made in regard to the bill of particulars.

Judgment was entered, on the 12th, in the Supreme Court, against the Samana Bay Company for $24,631, for arms supplied by E. Remington & Sons.

The bank statement, of the 12th, shows a loans decrease of $1,125,000; specie decrease, $250,000; deposits decrease, $1,333,000; reserve decrease, $625,000.

Two attempts were made to burn the Auburn State Prison on the 12th, undoubtedly by convicts. Loss insignificant.

Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, in New York city, rendered an opinion, on the 12th, denying the motion to continue the injunction restraining the police commissioners from interfering with Sunday concerts at Terrace Garden. The court sustains the constitutionality of the act for the preservation of the peace on Sunday, and declares that the things prohibited need not be expressed in the title. Moreover the court cannot say judicially that the prohibition of theatrical performances on Sunday does not conduce to the preservation of peace on that day.

Two burglars were fatally shot, at Fort Hamilton, New York, on the 14th. One of them, named Dougherty, before dying, said that his dying companion, Mosher, knew all about the kidnapping of Charlie Ross. Mosher is supposed to be the man with goggles who enticed the boys into the buggy. Rember, the older boy, was thrust from the buggy and the younger one carried off. The burglary was attempted on the residence of ex-Judge Rulett VanBrunt, on the Coney Island plank road, at Bay Ridge, Long Island. The judge saw them endeavoring to force an entrance and fired two shots, both of which took effect, killing Mosher instantly and so wounding Dougherty that he died in an hour afterwards. Dougherty states positively that it was Mosher who abducted Charlie Ross.

Coroner Croker, who killed a man in New York city on election day, was admitted to bail, in the sum of $15,000, on the 14th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Philadelphia several persons have been fined for dispensing drugs without having pharmaceutical diplomas.

Governor Hartranft has directed the discharge of Captain Burchfield, commander of the company of National Guards at Altoona, and the company disarmed, because their arms were loaded for use in the recent disturbance on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Nine young men of genteel appearance, destitute from want of employment, were, on the 10th, committed to the Philadelphia House of Correction, at their own request.

The Knights Templar of Philadelphia are making preparations for a grand fete on the 6th of January, in the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall.

The striking sailors of Philadelphia, in their procession on the 12th, carried two banners, one containing the words, "Friendless sailors only ask for what is right," the other reading, "Remember defenders of the country in time of war." A large number of flags, representing the various countries trading with our ports, and a full-rigged schooner, elevated upon the shoulders of four men, were also conspicuous in the line

MISSOURI.

A Kansas City dispatch, of the 9th, says: To-day a party of masked men detached the express car and engine from a train on the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, robbed the safe of Wells, Fargo & Co. of $27,000, and $5,000 in gold dust. The robbers were mounted and heavily armed. The express company offers $10,000, the railroad company $5,000 and Governor Osborne $2,500 reward for the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the property.

The explosion of a gas tank in St. Louis, on the 11th, killed Thomas Pratt, chief engineer. He went into the tank to investigate some trouble, and, it is supposed, lighted a match, which caused the explosion.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Vicksburg dispatch, of the 10th, says: The excitement is subsiding and business has been resumed, but the whites are still picketing the approaches to the city. The city has buried fourteen private parties and as many more colored persons. The citizens hold the jail and court-house, by the advice of the supervisors, all of whom, except one, are colored. Crosby, the negro sheriff, has resigned, and an election to fill the vacancy has been ordered for the 31st of December.

Governor Ames has issued his proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature.

GEORGIA.

The South Georgia Methodist Conference, in session at Savannah, on the 10th, adopted the temperance resolution, by a majority of 61 to 40.

A fire in Valdosta, on the 10th, destroyed $5,000 worth of property.

A destructive fire at Darien, on the 10th, destroyed the postoffice and several business houses. Loss, $50,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A New Orleans telegram, of the 11th, says that the number of negroes killed before Vicksburg was one hundred and fifty. Forty-eight of these were buried in one field.

Rev. Dr. Potter declined the election as Bishop of Iowa, and Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The steamer Bossier sunk, with five hundred bales of cotton, on the 12th, at New Orleans.

Five children, who ventured on thin ice, at Preakness, New Jersey, on the 12th, were drowned in the presence of their mother, who was watching their play from her house. Four were girls, aged 16, 15, 13 and 8, and one a boy, 6 years old.

A Washington dispatch, of the 12th, says: The new appointments for Texas are very shaky as to confirmation by the Senate—the new appointees failing to receive the support they expected, as the politicians whom they approach have private axes to grind.

Judge Swayne will not resign his seat on the Supreme Court Bench.

FOREIGN.

A Constantinople telegram says that the Grand Turk gave $100,000 to famine-stricken Angoria.

During a violent gale on the English coast, on the 15th, the ship John Cook was wrecked, and fifteen persons were drowned. Twelve vessels are ashore and much damage was done on land.

Telegrams to London from Japan, in regard to the transit of Venus, report that the observations failed in Ornisk, Orenburg, Kasen, Uralsk, Astrachan, Kertch and Tiflis, but were successful at Yokahama. The London Times, in an editorial says: At Nagasaki, although the weather was unfavorable, the transit observations were made in the admirable and exhaustive manner which the American astronomers, skilled in expeditionary work, know well how to apply. We fear the observations at Professor Hall's station are useless, being made by the Halleyon method, hence the careful determination indicated by the American telegram becomes of enormous importance.

A dispatch from Hendage, Spain, of the 11th, says that General Loma is preparing a proclamation summoning the Carlist insurgents to surrender within eight days, and threatening the devastation of the country occupied by them in case of further resistance. A later dispatch states that General Loma died on the 12th, from wounds received in the last battle with the Carlists.

"Hard Times" and the Cause

"Owing to the hard times," says a late Atlanta paper, "a good farm of several hundred acres, sold, on Tuesday last, at public auction, for $2 50 per acre." A correspondent in Georgia inclosed us a note in reference to the paragraph we have quoted, informing us at the same time that the "hard times" were caused by Ku-Kluxing, and nothing else. Georgia has been Democratic for a long while, and cannot charge the hard times to the Republican party, which, by the by, has had to bear the blame of every sin of omission or commission that has occurred within the period of its organization. As a proof of the true cause of the hard times, we are asked to read Captain Mills'. report to General McDowell.

We are entirely satisfied that the relentless and bitter persecutions of Republicans has brought about these hard times in the State which furnished a Vice President for the once aristocratic but now defunct Confederacy. These Republicans embrace Northern men, natives, and a would-be thrifty colored population. The hundreds of thousands of acres of rich soil, now untilled, would not now go begging for lessees or purchasers, if Northerners, who control the capital, could feel entirely safe in investing their means among the Southern people. But unhappily such is not the case. "Total ostracism to every one who opposes, by word or vote. Democratic supremacy," is a standing motto at the head of the columns of one influential Southern journal. The sentiment is re-echoed and indorsed by nearly every other Democratic sheet published South of Mason and Dixon's Line. The accursed doctrine of State rights and secession is nursed in many Southern schools and churches, and it is to-day about as difficult for a Republican to live in Atlanta, Ga., for six months at a time, and walk the streets without being subjected to a sneer or an insult, as it is for Tweed to escape from the Penitentiary and the public not know a word about it. We are reminded of several incidents that are worthy of illustration. A gentleman from New Hampshire, while on a visit to a town in one of the Southern States solely for his health, was one day attending the village Presbyterian Church when the pastor called upon him to pray. He had hardly fallen upon his knees, before the wife of the pastor aforesaid and two or three others rose from their seats and dashed out of the church, one of the number muttering as she went that it was "an insult to call upon a Yankee to pray," and was afterward heard to say that she never cared to go to heaven, if "niggers" and "Yankees" went t ere. Doubtless the giver of all good gifts was not less inclined to hear this "Yankee's" petition to heaven because the two or three light headed specimens of Southern chivalry didn't choose to do so.

But this matter of social ostracism is the lesser evil which distracts Southern society. Persecution is the worst. All who have been Republicans and lived in the South know what manner of persecution they have to contend with too in that section of country. If we all would think as the ex-rebels think, vote as the ex-rebels vote, then all would be well. But the Southern people are not willing that there should exist more than one party South, and that party must be based on a theory of a white man's government. Northern people desiring to settle south of Mason and Dixon's line should form colonies for the purpose, and form an exclusive society of their own. Do not go with the expectation of receiving any very demonstrative welcome unless you have served in the rebel army or have sympathized with the cause of secession and slavery. If you do you will be sadly mistaken. It will always be so while the secession elemen holds sway and exercises a supremacy in the politics of the South.—*N. Y. Republic.*

The House of Representatives ordered, on Wednesday, a committee of seven Republicans and two Democrats to proceed to Louisiana and make thorough inquest into her serious disorders. The committee will go southward in about ten days, and be in session at New Orleans at the period of the assemblage of the Louisiana Legislature, when the White League proposes to employ its bayonets in seating such of its candidates as are honestly declared not elected by the returning board. The alacrity with which Congress has met the issue presented in the Executive message as to Louisana denotes that that body is fully awake to the peril which threatens loyal citizens and public order. The President yesterday expressed himself with notable earnestness as to the armed leagues, and said that if they attempted further violence they would get hurt, and, furthermore, that he would send a commander thither who would make them comfortable. It is generally surmised that Sheridan or Terry is the man. The impression prevails that the Congressional Committee to Louisiana will, while ascertaining the cause of the continuous disorders there, discover therein the reason for the general turbulence South, and recommend a new policy, which may embrace that entire section and repair the signal errors patent in the '68 scheme of reconstruction. —*Washington Republican.*

We would, in calling attention to the following dispatch to the Associated Press, simply remark that we are glad that the attempted monopoly has for once acknowledged the falsity of its "news" telegraphed by Ku Klux agents:

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.

The reported burning of gin and farm houses by negroes in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, telegraphed from here on Tuesday, is contradicted.—*New York Republic.*

A Niagara county man asked to be excused from serving as a juror, the other day, because "his mother-in-law was sick."

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIA ION.

First Annual Fair.
FIRST DAY.

The programme, as previously published, was carried out in the following order: The procession formed on Front street, between Market and Princess, and marched to the Fair Grounds, where, shortly after 12 o'clock, the exercises were opened with an impressive prayer, by Rev. J. C. Hiden, of the First Baptist Church, at the conclusion of which, Colonel John Wilder Atkinson, President Fremont being unavoidably absent, delivered the address of welcome, which was appropriate, well-tempered and well-received by the people whose fortune it was to be present.

Shortly after 1 o'clock music from the Grand Stand indicated that the racing was about to commence. The first trial of speed was a trotting race, mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of $50, for horses raised in North or South Carolina; two or more to start; time to beat, 3:10.

R. Steagall entered brown horse Shoo Fly, and M. Wynne entered dun horse Quicksy.

In the first heat Quicksy came out ahead, but did not make the time required. In the second heat Shoo Fly was distanced, thus deciding the race in favor of Quicksy.

The next in order was a running race, half-mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of $50. This race was open to all, with three or more to start.

J. W. Weldon & Sons entered Mildew, Barton Wilson & Co. entered Accident, and Geo. F. Tilley entered Billy.

The first and second heats were won by Mildew; Accident second, and Billy last. Time—first heat, 51½ seconds; second heat, 52 seconds.

The attendance, as was expected, on the first day, was not large. The exhibition of stocks, implements, fowls, &c., was fine.

AGRICULTURAL HALL

we found well-filled with specimens of implements of all description, machinery, guano, &c.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

We find here a fine display of hardware, guns, and sportsmen's articles generally, tinware, silverware, jewelry, chromos, musical instruments, and a thousand other articles of beauty.

FORAL HALL

we found splendidly decorated with evergreens and flowers, the handiwork of Mr. G. P. Lamb. Here we found the bull frog carpet-bagger, picture of the Lyon bed-quilts, worsted-worked articles in variety, thread work of fine execution, and many things of interest to the ladies.

SECOND DAY.

As was generally anticipated, there was a decided improvement in the number of visitors on the Fair Grounds Wednesday, as well as in the variety of articles on exhibition, the grounds presenting quite a lively appearance.

At 11 o'clock the visiting Cadets from Charlotte, under command of Colonel J. P. Thomas, Principal of the Charlotte Carolina Military Institute, arrived on the Grounds, and were at once the centre of attraction. They are a fine-looking body of youths and young men, handsomely uniformed, and presented a very neat appearance. After parading and going through the manual of arms, and other evolutions, in which they displayed conspicuous evidences of careful, judicious and skillful training, they were dismissed. There are, we learn, about one hundred and eight of the cadets in all, but only about ninety participated in the trip to this place.

The racing was very spirited. The first trial of speed was a trotting race, best two in three, for saloon purse of $75, the Association adding $25 for the second horse.

E. Pomeroy entered Blackhawk, Henry Clay, B. R. Perry entered Quicksy, and William Atkinson entered Poney.

Blackhawk Henry Clay won the first purse, and Poney the second.

The next trial of speed was a running race, mile heats, best three in five, merchant's and citizen's purse, $400; first horse, $250; second horse, $100; third horse, $50.

Flood & Cush entered Prussian, Barton, Williams, & Co., entered Accident, and J. Weldon & Son entered Mildew.

Prussian made the run in 1:48½ on the first heat, 1:45 on the second, and 1:46½ in third. Mildew came out 1:47 in the first heat and 1:46 in the second. Prussian got the first prize, $250; Mildew the second, $150. Accident not having won a heat, according to the rules of the American Jockey Club, was ruled out of the race.

The last regular race in turn was a pacing match, half mile heats, best two in three for a purse of $50.

J. Weller entered Brown George, Mr Baney entered Bill, and W. Cone, entered Alice.

Brown George made 1:47 on the first heat and 1:44 on the second, thus winning the prize of $50. Bill, being distanced, was ruled out.

Mr. P. H. Whisnant, of Charlotte, has on exhibition a fine assortment of hubs and spokes, for which those is no premium offered.

Mr. W. F. Cook of the Carolina Agricultural Works, of Charlotte, has a full sample of plows, constructed of native wood and iron, also corn shellers and feeders and Combination Plow, or five plows in one, useful invention.

Dr. J. T. Graves' exhibits Graves' Cotton Planter.

Messrs. Giles & Murchison have a full line of plows in this department, together with Cotton Planters: etc.

Mr. J. B. Farrar, of Haywood, N. C., exhibits the Eureka Washing Machine, of which he is the patentee. He also exhibits a sub-soil plow, &c.

Messrs. Hart, Bailey & Co., exhibits a beautiful panel fence of iron, very neat, and of their own manufacture.

Mr. P. H. Underhill, of Baltimere, has on exhibition a grain drill, with guano attachment.

An elegant road wagon, made by Mr. J. W. Welsh, of Fayetteville, is also to be found in this department.

Mr. G. Z. French exhibits nine coops of Buff Cochins, nine of the Brhma variety and one of cross breed, all very fine specimens of the freathery tribe.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

In this department, in addition to the articles mentioned in yesterday's report, we notice that Messrs. Goldsmith & Sons, represented by Mr. Julian Barbot, exhibit the T cotton tie and the Wedge cotton tie, self fastening, which took the premium at Atlanta, Charleston, Columbia State Fair and at various county Fairs.

Messrs. W. H. Cary & Co., of Marion, S. C., have on exhibition a fine specimen of No. 1 heart shingles.

Mr. Wm. Dykes' of this city, manufacturer of doors, sash and blinds, has doors, blinds and brackets on exhibition made from native pine.

In a tent in this hall Mr. Tucker, of Warren county, exhibits a triplet of babies; quite a curiosity.

On the second floor Messrs. Johnson, Agents for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, exhibit a fine display of machines and fancy work.

In Floral Hall is noticeable quite an addition in the shape of fine quilts, afghans, pin-cushions, wool-flowers, drawings, etc.

The monotony on the grounds yesterday afternoon was varied by the appearance of the band attached the Wildman Troupe, in a carriage, discoursing very fine music, while advertising their show.

12 o'clock trotting match;—Horses entered:—Quicksy, Lady Patterson, Malsey and Shoo Fly. Purse $300. Shoo Fly won the inside track.

First heat:—Lady Patterson, time 2:42; Shoo Fly distanced.

Second heat:—Malsey won, time 2:35.
Third heat.—Malsey won, time 2:36¾.
Fourth heat:—Lady Patterson, 2:44.
Fifth heat:—Lady Patterson, 2:45¾, and won the race; Malsey second, and Quicksy third.

OUTRAGE.

On Wednesday we saw one of the most outrageous pieces of conduct at the Fair that has ever taken place, we believe, in this community. The Marshal ordered a colored man off the Fair Grounds. As soon as the order was given the man started, and was making his way in a fast walk. The Marshal following him on horseback, halloaing to him to leave, when one of his Deputies rode up and struck the man on the side of the head, which sent him about ten feet, he then struck in a fast trot, with four or five Deputy Marshals after him. One of these gallant young men, in a very chivalrous manner, run his horse up on the colored man and slapped him again; this time the man commenced a fast run towards the gate, the corwd of brave men continued after and caught him again, this time near the gate, slapping him very hard, and knocking the blood out of his nose. The above gallant young gentlemen had the poor colored man's hat thrown over the fence, and after the said colored man was kicked out of the gate, they rode back with as much pomp as if they had been in a second battle of Waterloo under Wellington. Shame on such conduct.

GONE HOME.—The invited guests of the city left for their respective homes this morning. We hope they enjoyed themselves, and formed a favorable opinion of our city by the sea.

The excursion down the river has proved a failure. We are sorry to hear it, its a hard recommendation for Mr. Nutt.

A mother-in-law is not a heavenly body, but she has often eclipsed a honeymoon.

Two men were handed over this morning, by Justice Cassidey, for passing counterfeit money.

The Sheriff informs us that he was forbid to enter the Fair grounds, unless he paid for it, and at the same time he had warrants for parties who had been guilty of swindling. He was informed by the Marshal that he should not arrest any one inside of their grounds, stating he had as Sheriff no jurisdiction in Fair grounds, and the man escaped. Who is responsible? If this is true that the officers of the land can't arrest parties who are guilty of violations of the land, then we think this had better be the last annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

We understand that the rates of freight from Shelby, on a bale of cotton is $3 25, and from Shelby to New York, is only $3 00. Merchants of Wilmington, how do you like that. Again, on a barrel of flour from Wilmington to Wadesboro, is 50 cents; from Charlotte to Wadesboro, is only 20 cents. The citizens beyond Charlotte are very anxious to have through freight and passenger cars from Wilmington to Shelby, but we understand that the railroad is going to change cars at Charlotte. We are of the opinion that the Railroad Company will study their interest if they comply with the wishes of the people.

A very large attendance on the fair to-day, at least 6,000 persons on the grounds. Among the most prominent were Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, Gen. Ransom, of North Carolina, Col. Brink and Hon. Geo. Z. French, of New Hanover county, and the Mayors of Shelby and Lincolnton, North Carolina. The racing was very good, almost the only real attraction at the fair. We failed to see a single Republican who had anything to do with the Fair except the Hon. Geo. Z. French, who is, we believe, one of the Vice-Presidents. No one can expect to be an officer of that institution who votes the Republican ticket.

A letter from Havana, printed in the *Times* to-day, gives an interesting account of financial affairs in that city. The telegraph has furnished us with some particulars of the disturbance that lately took place in consequence of the efforts of the Government to beat down the price of gold with muskets. The additional information which we now possess shows how hopeless is the task which Gen. Concha has taken up. He professes to attribute fluctuations in the price of gold to the circulation of false rumors; and he fulminates against the inventors of such depressing reports with much fervor. But, in the face of this, the Government is at its wits end how to pay current expenses, and it is proposed that the delinquent tax on capital shall be paid in promissory notes which the Government may get "shaved" at the Spanish Bank. Gold brokers' offices are shut up and the dealers betake themselves to the open streets to find their customers. Gold mounts to 149, and all attempts to keep it down by official proclamation seem to be about as effectual as a Papal bull against a comet.—*N. Y. Times.*

WE have published in the last three issues of this paper, under the head of "Public Opinion," the views of the leading newspapers of the country on the President's Message. Probably during his term of office the present Executive has not composed a State paper which has commanded more attention or universal commendation. The Republican press are not alone in their approbation of the views expressed and in the important suggestions contained in the message; but many of the oldest and more firmly-established Democratic and independent newspapers of the country have evinced an appreciation of the earnestness and soundness of the President's views on various public matters by a practical indorsement of them in their editorial columns. The firm stand taken by the President in relation to the outrages perpetrated for political purposes in the South has been a source of sincere congratulation to the Republicans in that section, and we have no doubt will prove productive of the best results.—*New York Republic*

The Ring Civil Suits—Motion for a Substitution of Plaintiffs

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham made a motion in the suit instituted in the name of the Board of Supervisors against Geo. S. Miller, to have the Mayor, &c., substituted as plaintiffs instead of the Supervisors. The suit is one of the numerous civil proceedings instituted against members of the old "Ring" to recover an aggregate sum of about $11,000,000, claimed to have been unlawfully obtained from the City Treasury. The claim against Miller, who was the "Ring" carpenter, is for $1,131,804 71. In support of the motion it was claimed by Mr. Peckham that the consolidation act of 1874 made it proper that the substitution should be made, all county claims having thereby been merged in the city. Mr. Root, who appeared in opposition to the motion, took the opposite ground, and Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision thereon.—*N. Y. Republic.*

When a boy becomes bent on going to sea he should be straightened out before the mast.

Henry Clay describes a mule as "an animal that has no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity."

PERSONAL.

HON. VICTOR C. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, lately appointed one of the Judges of the Foreign Court of Appeals in Egypt, has reached his destination safely with his health much improved.

To avoid mortifying her lover's family, who are very poor, a Montreal heiress was married the other day in a plain Swiss muslin costing $20. But she had a splendid trousseau for use after the marriage.

DR. PETER GONSOLUS, a stout old Texan of 76 years, has had six wives, always marrying a young girl, and is the father of fifty-four children, forty-eight of whom are living and doing well. So he says.

MOSES MENDELSSOHN, son of the great-grandson of Moses Mendelssohn, the great composer and musician, has lately been married in Berlin to a daughter of the Breslau banker, Mr. Robert Warschauer.

Mr. Richard Rogers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, residing in Phenixville, Pa., is now ninety-five years of age, and is still active and vigorous. He has been a minister of the gospel for more than half a century.

MISS SUSAN E. DICKINSON recently published an open letter to Carl Schurz, replying to some opinions advanced in his lecture upon "Educational Problems." Miss Dickinson is in favor of training women to support themselves in life, opposed to the education of children at a very early age, and presents her views in a lively and forcible manner.

HENRY A. PEIRCE, United States Minister Resident to the Hawaiian Islands, and now accompanying the King, is a member of the California Pioneers. He went around Cape Horn to Honolulu in 1825, and came to San Francisco in 1828, remaining some time on that coast. He again came to San Francisco in 1841 and in 1849, and also in 1867. He has spent many years on the Pacific coast and islands, and has owned some of the finest clipper ships which have sailed in those waters.

THE Massachusetts Temperance Alliance has secured the services of Mr. Thomas Whittaker, of England, who is called in his native land "the prince of temperance advocates." He is now in New York, but will return on Jan. 1. Dr. Charles Jewett, also, the veteran advocate of our country, is employed to lecture upon the scientific phase; and Mr. J. K. Osgood, the originator of the "Reform Club" movement of Maine, is employed to organize reform clubs in Massachusetts.

A NEW ORLEANS correspondent, writing to a Memphis paper about Gen. Longstreet, says that he is in a very poor state of health indeed. His right leg is crippled with the disease which has kept him indoors for a month, and his face bears every evidence of anxiety and suffering. The excitement of fright on September 14 did him no good, and his fortunate escape, a ball having passed through his coat and vest—just grazing his chest—must have proved a reminder to him of the other days when the balls came from another direction. He talks but little, and seems to take no interest in politics since the election.

At last Great Britain has accepted the invitation of the United States Government to be present, by commission, at the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, in 1876. While John Bull has certainly not hastened to respond to this invitation, his final acceptance is none the less graceful, when we take into consideration a few historical facts. To begin with, the celebration to which he is invited is that of the loss of his rich colonies on this side of the Atlantic, and the day of its occurrence is the centennial of that on which this loss was finally made a fact. Then, he is called upon to unite with us in commemorating, as well, a century of protest against the principles of a monarchical government. Finally, he is requested to "eat, drink and be merry" over the record of our rise in power, wealth and position to an equality with himself. All of these facts are even now not specially palatable to John Bull, when offered for his private consideration, and therefore we say that his acceptance of our invitation, though late, is graceful and cordial. We hope that in the commission appointed to represent Great Britain at the Centennial will be found the names of Englishmen whom America delight to honor, and who will feel the gratification which comes from kinship and fellow-feeling, at witnessing the evidences of our progress and prosperity.—*N. Y. Republic.*

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

POST OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C.
December 17, 1874.

COTTON—In the cotton market for the past week there has been but very little change in the quotations. Large quantities are being received daily. The stock as announced by the Exchange for the past week have been 8,563 bales. The exports for the week have been 3,600 bales.

The Dry Goods and Grocery market are very lively, and there seems to be a great deal doing.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The prices have advanced steadily from 31½c. to 32c., and the market is steady at the close.

Sales for the week	800 casks.
Stock, official report	7,136 casks.
Exports for the week	3,073 casks.

ROSIN—The market has varied for the past week from $1 80 to $1 85, opening at $1 80 on Friday, and advancing to $1 85 for the last two days. Market firm at the close.

Sales for the week	1,650 bbls.
Stock on hand	29,023 bbls.
Exports for the week	10,511 bbls.

TAR—There has been no change in the market for the past week, with the price ruling steady at $1 85.

Sales during the week	1,087 bbls.
Stock on hand	4,677 bbls.
Exports for the week	150 bbls.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Offer to their friends

Their Immense Stock of Goods,

—ON—

The Most Reasonable Terms.

OUR STOCK, IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE, embraces

1,500 bbls. Flour.
150 bbls. Sugar, all grades.
50 hhds. Syrups and Molasses.
175 bbls. Syrups and Molasses.
3,000 sacks Liverpool and American Salt.
100 boxes Bacon.
20 hhds. Bacon, all kinds.
150 bags Coffee.
250 boxes Cheese.
50 bbls. Pork.
150 tubs Lard.
25 tierces Lard.
100 tubs Butter, common and fancy.
50 half bbls. Beef.
200 bbls. Potatoes.
50 bbls. Mullets.
100 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel.
200 boxes Herring, Codfish and Hake.
65 tierces Rice.
50 bbls. whole and half Rice.
200 boxes and bbls. and half boxes and bbls. Tobacco and Snuff.
200 bbls. Apples.
50 bbls. Onions.
50 bbls. Turnips.
Raisins.
Cocoanuts.
Nuts of all kinds.
Pepper.
Spices.
Ginger.
Fire Crackers.
Buckets.
Paper.
Paper Bags.
Powder.
Shot.
Gun Caps.
50 bbls. Glue.
300 bndls. Hoop Iron.
Bungs.
100 rolls Bagging.
10 tons Ties.
200 kegs Nails.
300 boxes Soap.
200 boxes Candles.
400 boxes Candy, fancy and assorted.
200 cases Lye and Potash.
Hay and Corn.
Segars, of all brands.
500 cases Peaches, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, Corn, &c.

Our stock of

Liquors

is the largest

IN THE STATE,

embracing everything that anyone can call for, from common to the very finest.

We are sole State Agents for the justly celebrated

"Old Valley" Whiskey,

also for

U. Wolfe & Co's Scheidam Schnapps

H. G. Wolfe & Co's Bell Schnapps,

and celebrated

Case Goods, and

John G. Gibson Sons & Co's Liquors

We have in this line all brands of

ALES & PORTERS.

Persons desiring to purchase, will do well to give us a call. dec 11-1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GO

WE ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING daily the largest ASSORTMENT and VARIETY of

Christmas Goods

Ever brought to this market, and we will make the

HANDSOMEST DISPLAY

Of any house in North Carolina.

TO

REMEMBER,

WE TOOK THE

LEAD

Last year, and now we propose to offer still

BETTER INDUCEMENTS,

And invite the visitors to the Fair to give us a call and examine our Goods,

AT GEO. MYERS'

GEO. MYERS'

The stringency of the money markets suggests the

BEST GOODS

"For the least money." We have reduced the price of everything, and propose to make

QUICK SALES

And small profits. Give us a call and save money.

FOR

GO

To GEO. MYERS' Christmas Week, and see for yourself the beautiful display.

FANCY GOODS!

of every description for Christmas Trees.

Call, if only to examine our stock.

SAVE MONEY.

CHRISTMAS

At this time it is very important to make you money go to the best advantage, and at

GEO. MYERS,

Is the place. Our Stock is too large to enumerate articles, but remember, it comprises every description, and new Goods only for sale at 11 and 13 South Front St

GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Geo. Honnet,

HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM the NORTH with a magnificent and carrfully selected stock of Jewelry, and French, German and English fancy articles. The same will be on exhibition this week. The most magnificent stock in the city of Wilmington.

Superb Holiday Presents!

dec 8-3w

LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE.

Beautiful maidens—aye, nature's fair queens,
Some in your twenties and some in your teens,
Seeking accomplishments worthy your aim,
Striving for learning, thirsting for fame;
Taking such pains with the style of your hair,
Keeping your lilly complexion so fair;
Miss not this item in all your gay lives—
Learn to keep house, you may one day be wives.

Learn to keep house.

Now, your Adonis loves sweet moonlight walks,
Hand clasps and kisses, and nice little talks;
Then, as plain Charley, with his burden of care,
He must subsist on more nourishing fare;
He will come home at the set of the sun,
Heart-sick and weary, his working day done.
Then let his slippered feet never wish to roam,
Learn to keep house, that you may keep him at home.

Learn to keep house.

First in his eyes will be children and wife,
Joy of his joy and life of his life.
Next to his bright dwelling, his table, his meals,
Shrink not at what my pen tremblingly reveals;
Maidens romantic, the truth must be told,
Knowledge is better than silver and gold;
Then be prepared in the springtime of health,
Learn to keep house though surrounded by wealth.

Learn to keep house.

What President Grant Says of Southern Affairs.

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States.

A HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA EMEUTE.

On the 14th of September last, the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble, and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State Government. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Troops were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State Government; but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State Government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties. Considering that the present State administration of Louisiana has been the only government in that State for nearly two years; that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob, under pretense of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at said elections, and because it appeared that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen. But from the best sources of information at my command, I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 13, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the Government heretofore recognized by me. I regret to say that with the preparations for the late election decided indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination, by acts of violence and intimidation, to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Bands of men, masked and armed, made their appearance, White Leagues and other societies were formed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations, military drills and menacing demonstrations were held; and, with all these, murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise; and there were too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them.

THE AMENDMENTS AND ENFORCEMENT ACT DISREGARDED.

I understand that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was passed to enforce its provisions, the object of this being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote, and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced, by undoubted evidence, that violations of said act had been committed, and that a widespread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute the offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by Federal authority, but if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force, or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery and little better than a crime. Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain, by means of a committee, whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion. The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia, at the times of the election, were 4,082. This embraces the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico. Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article XIII of the Constitution of that State, which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provides in effect that before any amendments proposed to this Constitution shall become a part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive Assemblies, and then be submitted to and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State, voting thereon. On the 11th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which, on the 18th of the same month, passed an act providing for a convention to frame a new Constitution pursuant to his act, and at an election held on the 30th of June, 1874, the Convention was approved, and delegates were chosen thereto on the 14th of last July, and formed a new Constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State, on the 13th of October, 1874. This Constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and, according to the election returns, was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon, and, at the same election persons were elected to fill all the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872, for the term of four years, turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new Constitution, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor, also elected in 1872, for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new Constitution was made, and a new set of officers elected, were unconstitutional, illegal and void, called upon me, as provided in Section 4, Article IV, of the Constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY TO BE PERSISTED IN.

As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feeling of those who, from their official capacity, must be used in such interposition, and to him or those who must direct. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime, with the law to support it. It is condoned without a hearsay. I desire, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete. I invite the attention not of Congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrongs and outrages, and on the other side to belittle them, or justify them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of public affairs, and to rebuking wrong and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would be inculcated, and the sooner we would have that peace which would leave the States free, indeed, to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe, on the part of our citizens of the Southern States, the better part of them, there is a disposition to be law-abiding, and to do no violence either to individuals or to the laws existing. But do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistance of constituted authority? I sympathize with their prostrate condition, and would do all in my power to relieve them, acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed. But can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition? They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities, and has either been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it. The theory is even raised that there is to be no further interference on the part of the General Government to protect citizens within a State where the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain Executive, all the laws of Congress, and the provisions of the Constitution, including the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with rigor, but with regret that they should have added one jot or tittle to the Executive duties or powers. Let there be fairness in the discussion of the Southern questions, and the advocates of both, or all, political parties give honest, truthful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right; and soon all will be well. Under existing conditions the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he agrees with the great principles of state which separate parties, but because generally he is opposed to negro rule. This is a most delusive cry. Treat the negro as a citizen and voter, as he is, and must remain, and soon parties will be divided, not on the color line, but on principle. Then we shall have no complaint of national interference.

The best shot ever heard of has been made in Calais, Maine, where a gentleman fired, in midnight darkness, at the *bark* of a dog, and the next morning found the animal dead, the bullet having hit him in the throat.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

EX-GOVERNOR COBURN, of Augusta, Maine, has donated $5,000 to Bowdoin College.

THE public school teachers of New Orleans have not received any salaries since May last.

OF 417 pupils in the Louisville Female High School, only 321 were able to pass an examination.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Massachusetts has 160 students, an increase over last year of 24. The Senior class has 22; Junior, 45; Sophomore, 41, and Freshman, 52.

THE Willston bequest to Amherst is not, it now seems, likely to prove so large as was expected. A considerable number of debts are still outstanding against the estate.

THE new labratory of the State College, Georgia, is nearly completed. It cost $25,000, and is the gift of the city of Athens. It will require, however, about $30,000 to equip it.

FOR some time past there has been trouble brewing at Baldwin University, located at Berea, Ohio, owing to the exertions of Dr. W. D. Godman, president of the institution, to secure its mergement, with all its assets, in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. Baldwin University is said to be in embarassed circumstances, and its endowment being gradually eaten up.

A WARNING to school teachers, who still resort to corporal punishment, is the case of John H. White, of Canal Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, who died on the 26th ult., after having been confined to his bed for a period of thirteen years, with a disease of the spine. The affliction arose from a severe punishment he received from a school teacher when he was but twelve years of age.

AT the Ursuline Convent, at Thildonck, near Louvain, Belgium, three hundred pupils, from seven to twenty years of age, are educated, at a cost of £16 ($80) per annum each, including extras. The establishment is under the charge of eighty English and French nuns. About two-thirds of the pupils are Roman Catholics, the others Protestants. Their religion is not interfered with in any way, and the instruction they receive is said to be of a very practical character.

IOWA spent last year $5,683,641 in the support of her common schools. Of the 491,244 children in the State between five and twenty-one years old, 347,572 are on the public school rolls; 12,132 are enrolled in the private schools, and 131,640 do not attend. Many of this latter class are between five and eight years of age, and are not sent to school on account of their tender years. The average of attendance is annually increasing in ratio, and now is over eighty per cent. greater than it was a decade since, and considerably exceeds the ratio of increase of the school population.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania, has ninety-nine students, being an increase of ten over the number of last year. At a meeting of the managers, on the 1st inst., a piece of ground, containing ninety-three acres, adjoining the college property, on which Benjamin West was born, was purchased by the Friends, and is offered for the acceptance of the college, which acceptance could only be effected by a stock vote. The property cost $20,000, of which $12,000 have been collected by donations. On the vote being taken the yeas were largely in the majority, and with the result the deeds for the property were duly handed to the college authorities.

MORE disturbances have occurred at the Northwestern University, in consequence of President Fowler having forbidden the students of the Women's College to belong to the literary societies. The Chicago Tribune says: "When he (Dr. Fowler) first became president of the University, and the Women's College was taken under the protecting wing of that institution, he was strongly in favor of all the most radical experiments in the co-educational system, and advocated giving the young ladies equal freedom from all rules, and equal facilities with the male students. A year's experience in these experiments appears to have effected a material change in his views, for he himself inaugurated the changes made at the beginning of the present college year."

THE Richmond Whig, of last week, says: "Last Thursday Messrs. James Barron and E. R. Durkee, of New York, delegates to the 'Cheap Transportation Convention,' visited the High School in this city, and were so well pleased with what they saw and heard that each of them offered a prize of $25 in gold, to be awarded at the close of the session—one to the best reader, the other to a study to be hereafter selected. Yesterday the same gentlemen visited Bellevue (white) and Valley (colored) public schools, accompanied by Superintendent Binford and Secretary Moses, and again they were most favorably impressed. They offered prizes in gold, also, at both of these schools. The aggregate to be given by them is near two hundred dollars. Both gentlemen expect to be in Richmond next June, when the scholastic year ends. The prizes will be awarded at that time."

THE Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, a Democratic organ, says: "A special dispatch to the Sentinel, from Terre Haute, gives an account of a curious action on the part of the School Board of Brazil. In obedience to the orders of that body, it is stated that the School Superintendent, Mr. Wilkinson, ordered all the colored children out of the schools. They were consequently dismissed, to the number of thirty-five. It is clear that under the State law these thirty-five children should have been formed into a separate school, but if the Board of Trustees had neglected, up to this time, to provide for the colored children in any way, and had permitted them to mingle with white scholars, it was a piece of absurd blundering to turn them out into the streets before securing proper accommodations for them. A few weeks more of mixed schools would have worked no contamination. The law of Indiana provides for the education of negro children on equal terms with white children, and if the dispatch reports the condition of affairs at Brazil truly, the Trustees are flying in the face of the act of May 13, 1869, to say nothing of natural justice."

IN a discussion on "co-education of the sexes," at Detroit recently, it seemed to be generally admitted that, though girls memorize with greater facility than boys, they do not retain as well. Dr. I. S. Smith said he had heard it asserted that a woman could never learn navigation, and his experience was that no woman could ever, when out of sight of land, tell within ten miles of where she was. General Scott once tried to teach a woman the manual of arms, but it was a failure. That same woman once tried to take a vessel into a harbor, but went to sea. A woman can do a great many things well and effectively, but as a professional person, in an emergency, she fails. Ask female physicians to go out ten miles to see a patient in such weather as the present, and not one in a hundred will go. The statistics of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, showed that over twenty male teachers in that county had held their positions continuously for thirty years; while the oldest, in service, female teacher in the county had been an instructor but ten years, and the number of female teachers who had gone to their graves was noticeable. The speaker had no objection to women learning all there is to learn in the world; become physicians, lawyers, divines, and practice them all; but it was his opinion that, as a class, females are not fitted for arduous physical or mental labor. Let her climb the ladder as high as she can; but there are some ladders that she cannot climb as high as a boy.

'Pat" as an Equestrian.

The Courier-Journal is responsible for this good one on Pat:

An Irishman from the "rooral distrix" of Posey county rode a mule to town, got pretty full, and started back home. He was crossing the wharf to go on the ferry boat, when it occured to him that "one more drink" would make him feel like he owned a bank. He got down, tied the mule to a ring-bolt, and went into a gin mill for his horn. While in there, Bill Varble, or somebody else, went to the mule, unbuckled the belly band, and reversed the saddle. Pat came out "full as a tick," untied the mule, and without looking to see which end of the mule his head was on, he managed to get into the saddle. He reached forward to get hold of the reins, and shouted, "howld up yer head; are yees ashamed 'o me?" and in feeling around after the reins," he got hold of the mule's tail, and the mule began to "walk off." Pat tried to stop him from "backin," and an extra jerk of that mule's tail caused him to beat Dexter's time for about 300 yards up the levee. Pat held on to the tail until a negro headed the mule and helped him off.—Pat informed the negro that "the dom baste niver wint back on him that way before, an' he niver heard tell uv a mule that could turn himself under the saddle without bustin' the bells-ban'."

Preferring to go to Hell.

An English teacher enjoining upon the members of a training class their duty of giving to children bright and happy thoughts of religion, used this illustration of the danger of the opposite course.

He said a little girl was once asking her elder sister about heaven.

"Do they play in heaven?" she inquired.

"No; they do not play there."

"What do they do?"

"They sing and are good."

"Are there no toys there?"

"No, not any."

"No dolls, nor balls, nor Noah's arks?"

"Oh, no!"

"Then," said the little one, "I shall take my dolly and go to hell."

The speaker said he rather liked Luther's idea of heaven, and referred to his letter to his son, in which he told of the boys and girls who play about the golden streets and have ponies and horses to ride upon."

David Kalakaua, King of Hawaii, and suite will arrive at the crossing of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railways, on Sixteenth street, at 3:35 p. m. to-day. The King will leave in a special car over the Fort Wayne Road at 5:15 p. m. Though his Majesty will hardly consider this a visit to Chicago, and formalities will be dispensed with, we presume he will take advantage of the two hours' stop to take a hurried survey of the city. No public reception will take place, however.—*Inter Oecan.*

Two ladies caught the small-pox from wearing dresses which they had hired to go to a ball in London. One died, and the other brought suit against the proprietor of the custume-shop. The latter argues that he did not rent the disease. The lady took it without his permission. Case still on.

Without any desire to brag, the Detroit *Free Press* points to a Michigan sunflower nineteen feet high, and respectfully inquires after the health of other sunflowers around the country.

A Frenchman intending to compliment a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said: "She is one mutton as is small."

Before taking liberties with a strange dog, observe his tail and wait for the wag on.

The Post

Will be, as of old,

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

We have obtained the services of an accomplished Agriculturist, who will write concerning the Agricultural interests of North Carolina.

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

A distinguished physician has promised to write a series of articles concerning the health of North Carolina.

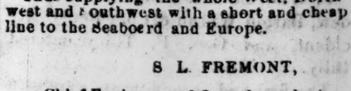
Subscription Price, $3 Per Annum,

(Postage prepaid by us.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte	7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Night Trains—Fast Freight and Passenger—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	5 40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6 30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	5:00 A M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6 00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

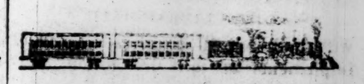
At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily at	7 35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro a	11:5 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	2 04 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	9:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1:37 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	5:50 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	7:15 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	2.11 A M
Arriv at Rocky Mount at	5:19 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	7:30 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	6 30 P M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9:38 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12 39 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6:30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

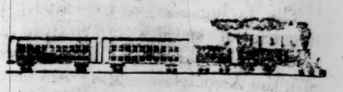
Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.10 P. M
Leave Florence	11 40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.00 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8 45 A M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	12.5 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7 10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily except Sundays.

Leave Wilmington	6 45 A M
Leave Florence	2 30 P M
Arrive at Columbia	5 10 P. M
Leave Columbia	2.30 A. M
Leave Florence	1.10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.45 P M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
nov 24-tf Gen. Superintendent.